Oxford Democrat.

NO. 12, VOLUME 8, NEW SERIES. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1848. OLD SERIES, NO. 20, VOLUME 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Clifford,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms:—the proprietor not being accountable for any over beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payments in advance.

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ORIGINAL.

TO MRS. N———.

Dear Olive, you have thought it strange,
I doubt not, that no word of greeting
Has come, ere this, from cousin Jane;
No question how your pulse is beating.

Had I been present, at the time
Of your exchange of name and station,
I should have deemed it quite a crime
To withheld my felicitations.

But bridal compliments are flat,
Except around the nuptial altar;
Then, I must own, they seem quite pat;
They give the bride no time to falter.

I leave them to your married friends,
As they best value the occasion!
But on one subject, I'll extend
The meed of due congratulation.

"The bride," the chronicle relates,
"With great propriety conducted:"
That is, the union of your fates,
No sobs, or faintings, interrupted.

And tears, upon one's wedding day,
Are thought, by some, a dismal omen,
Of youth's light pleasures passed away,
And life's deep sorrows thickly coming.

Of the bride-cake I have not heard,
Whether too sweet, or soft, or crusty:
If burned, there's bitterness inferred;
Too raw, you know, will soon grow musty.

I would fain hope your wedded life
May be most free from melancholy,
The cares and pleasures of a wife
May cure you of such girlish folly.

"There are few cares," so says the poet,
"Joined with a marriage well assorted:"
And such your happy life may show it,
But cares are unto life allotted.

But, coz, if bards have sung aright,
If there is any truth in novels,
True love makes any life's delight;
In palace proud, or humble hovels.

What is the model in your mind
Of the best kind of wedded union?
The image of the oak and vine?
Or the more intimate communion

Of two trees growing side by side,
The leaves and branches twined together,
All but the Eglantine's power defied,
In every change of wind and weather?

Whichever model you may choose,
This sentiment, by each is given;
To heed it, cousin, dont refuse,
That both grow upward toward Heaven.

Paris, July 15, 1848. S.

EDUCATION.

REPORT
On School Libraries.

Made by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Oxford Teachers' Association.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of "School Libraries," have had the same under brief consideration, and ask leave to report.

Perhaps there is no subject more deserving of universal attention than the means of instruction for the rising generation. Education, as the means of improving their minds and intellectual faculties, of enabling them to perceive and duly estimate their rights, to inculcate correct principles and habits of morality and religion, and to render them useful citizens, is under all circumstances, a subject of the most imposing consideration. To rescue men from that state of degradation to which he is doomed, unless redeemed by education; to unfold his physical and moral powers, and to fit him for the high destinies which the Creator has prepared for him, cannot fail to excite the most ardent sensibility of the philosopher and philanthropist.

It has been well said that "the great bulwark of a republican government, is the cultivation of education; for the right of suffrage cannot be exercised in a salutary manner without intelligence." In proportion as every country has been enlightened by education, so has been its prosperity. If we would have vice and ignorance cease to prevail, and virtue and wisdom reign, the heads and hearts of men must be generally cultivated and improved. Virtue and wisdom are the parents of private and public felicity; vice and ignorance, of private and public misery. Education is the cause of advancement in every country. Upon it depends the very existence and perpetuity of our Government.

Connected with Common Schools, we believe "School Libraries" would be a most efficient instrument in diffusing useful knowledge, and in elevating the intellectual character of the people; one which we fear is not sufficiently appreciated by many who, brought up in ignorance themselves, cannot possibly perceive the profit and pleasure their children would derive from embracing the privilege, if it were brought within their reach for storing their minds with useful knowledge. But even those who have been reached in a great measure by the Libraries themselves, wherever introduced, creating a healthful appetite for the very food they were so abundantly prepared to furnish.

Let a judicious choice of books be made for these libraries, including history and biography, voyages and travels, works on natural history and the physical sciences, treatise upon agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, and judicious selections from modern literature. A vast amount of useful information would in this manner be collected, where it would be easily accessible, and its influence could hardly fail to be in the highest degree salutary, by furnishing the means of improvement to those who have finished their common school education, as well as to those who have not. The demand for books would ensure extensive editions of works containing matter judiciously selected, at prices which competition would soon reduce to the lowest rate at which they could be furnished. Henceforth no citizen, who had improved the advantages offered by our common schools and the district libraries, would be without some scientific knowledge of the earth, its physical condition and phenomena, the animals that inhabit it, the vegetables that clothe it with verdure, and the minerals under its surface; the physical and intellectual powers of man, self-knowledge; the laws of mechanics and their practical uses; those of chemistry, and their application to the arts, and to agriculture; the principles of moral and political economy; the history of nations, and especially that of our own country; the progress and triumph of the democratic principle in the governments on this continent, and the prospects of its ascendancy throughout the world; the trials and faith, valor and constancy of our ancestors; with all the inspiring examples of benevolence, virtue and patriotism, exhibited in the lives of the benefactors of mankind. True the fruits of this enlightened and beneficent enterprise might be chiefly gathered by our successors. But the present generation would not be altogether unrewarded. Although many of our citizens might pass the district library heedless of the treasure contained therein, the unpretending volumes would find their way to the fireside, diffusing knowledge, and promoting public virtue.

But great care should be had in the selection of books for these libraries. Works imbued with party politics, and those of sectarian character, or of hostility to the Christian religion, should on no account be admitted. They would if allowed, form great objections to school libraries; for no one should be taxed for the payment of books, or the diffusion of sentiments to which he is opposed. Such an objection [illegible] hardly fail to be in the highest degree salutary to those who have finished their common school education as well as to those who have not.

The object in view would be best answered by having books suitable for all ages above ten or twelve years, though the proportion for those more mature age ought to be by far the greatest. When it is considered that the foundations of education are laid during the period of youth, with it is completed, formed and matured at this period, the importance of furnishing an adequate supply of books, adapted to the comprehension of the immature but expanding intellect—suited to its various stages of mental growth, and calculated to lead it onward by a gradual and agreeable transition, from one field of intellectual and moral culture to another, cannot fail to be appreciated. And even if the intellectual wants of the inhabitants of the districts, of more mature age, are duly considered, it admits of little doubt that a due proportion of works of a more familiar and elementary character than are the mass of those generally selected, would have a tendency not only to promote, but often to create that taste for mental pursuits which leads by a rapid and sure progression to a more extended acquaintance with the broad domains of knowledge.

Then, in the selection of books for school libraries, suitable provision should be made for every gradation of intellectual advancement;—from that of a child, whose insatiable curiosity eagerly prompts to a more intimate acquaintance with the world of matter and of mind, to that of the most familiar scholar of the age, who is prepared to augment his stock of knowledge by every means which may be within his reach. The books, composing these libraries, should consist not so much of oratorical, sentimental, or political pieces, as of the practical or didatic—not so much of literature or belles-letters, as of the social, and the useful arts. They should be of a character to prepare men for all the practical duties of life, whether farmers, mechanics, or of any other vocation; they should be for the information and improvement of the body of the people who can read, without reference to parties, sects, classes, or professions.

We have considered them a powerful engine for conveying practical and useful knowledge to the people. And your committee are also of the opinion that the institution of these libraries would greatly increase the practical utility of common schools in the advancement of the people; and our opinion is confirmed by the reply of Hon. H. Mann, in his seventh annual Report, as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, to the inquiry, why, "with such a wide, extended, and energetic machinery for public instruction, the Prussians, as a people, do not rise more rapidly, in the scale of civilization;—why the mechanical and useful arts remain among them in such a half-barbarous condition; or why the people are so sluggish and unenterprising in their character." He said, among other reasons, "there is a great dearth of suitable books for the reading of the older children or [illegible] men. Among the great multiplicity of [illegible] annually, but very few of them [illegible] mind, and that [illegible] every [illegible] of right reading," of a character [illegible] and to give a [illegible] or works [illegible] which will excite a thirst [illegible] and gratify it, as far as such a [illegible] should be excluded. School [illegible] vice should be for instruction, and very [illegible] from [illegible] for entertainment. A due care should be had that they do not fall below the dignity of [illegible], and thereby fail of filling the true design of their institution. Hence the propriety of a peremptory and uncompromising exclusion of the catch-penny, but revolting publications which cultivate the taste for the marvellous, the tragic, the horrible, and the supernatural, and that we should frown indignantly on every attempt to place before immature minds, works, whose invariable and only tendency is disastrous, both to the intellect and the heart.

Improvement and information, then, should form the main object of these libraries. It is only thus that they can become the proper subjects of public munificence. We first teach children of the republic to read, and to appreciate instruction. We lead them to thirst for information, and then seek to open the fountains which may satisfy that thirst. The common school is the first step in their advancement—the school district library is partly designed to be the second. It supplies information of a more varied and extensive sort—and if that information comes clothed in attirement of a virtuous, or entertainment of an innocent character, it is the more welcome. In selecting books for these libraries, officers charged with the duty of selecting them, have too generally failed to appreciate the importance of a suitable provision for the intellectual and moral wants of the *children* of the district. The primary object of the institution of school libraries should be, to disseminate works suited to the intellectual improvement of the great body of the people, rather than to throw into school districts for the use of the young, books of a merely juvenal character; and by collecting a larger amount of useful information, where it will be easily accessible, the influence of these establishments can hardly fail to be in the highest degree salutary to those who have finished their common school education as well as to those who have not.

But the question now is, how are these libraries to be established? The course adopted in some other States, we believe, has been to authorize school districts to raise by tax on its citizens a certain amount, annually, for that purpose; and then for the State to appropriate an additional amount to those districts which complied with the law. We believe that school districts are now authorized to expend a certain per cent. on their school funds for the purpose of school libraries, but hardly sufficient to answer the desired end. But we are of the opinion that the plan above proposed is of practical utility, and may be so carried out as to secure to each town, as least, one, two or three School Libraries, to be located in such parts of the town as may be most convenient, till each district in town shall be supplied. That immediate action may be had upon the subject, your committee would recommend the adoption, by this Association, of the Resolutions on School Libraries, prepared by a committee of the Board of Education, and Reported in their First Annual Report, page 134.

And we would also recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Education be respectfully requested, through the Honorable Member of the Board for this County, to appoint a committee from that body, to prepare a Memorial upon the subject of School Libraries, and present it to the Legislature for its consideration as soon as practicable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. K. SHAW, *Chairman.*

Presented and accepted at the Teachers' Association at Rumford May 7, 1848.

The President's Message

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I lay before Congress copies of a Treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement between the United States and the Mexican Republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the City of Queretaro, in Mexico, on the 30th day of May, 1848.

The war in which our country was reluctantly involved in the necessary vindication of the national rights and honor has been thus terminated and I congratulate Congress and our common constituents upon the restoration of an honorable peace.

The extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the War with Mexico have given to the United states a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known and are respected throughout the world, and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years.

It is a subject of congratulation that we have passed through a war of more than two years' duration, with the business of the country uninterrupted, with our resources unexhausted, and our public credit unimpaired.

I communicate for the information of Congress, the accompanying documents and correspondence relating to the negotiation and ratification of the Treaty.

Before the Treaty can be fully executed on the part of the United States, legislation will be required. It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the $12,000,000, stipulated by the 12th article, to be paid to Mexico in four equal annual installments.—Three millions of dollars were appropriated by the act of March 3, 1847 and that sum was paid to the Mexican Government after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty.

The 5th article of the Treaty provides that "in order to designate the boundary line, with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall shew the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be necessary that provision should be made by law for the appointment of a Commissioner and Surveyor on the part of the United States to act in conjuction with a Commissioner and Surveyor appointed by Mexico, in executing the stipulation of this article.

It will be proper also to provide by law for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens, against the Mexican Government, which by the Treaty have been assumed by the United States.

New Mexico and Upper California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande—a mean distance of nearly 1,000 miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of the possessions to the United States. They constitute of themselves a country large enough for a great empire, and their acquisition is second only in importance to that of Louisiana in 1803. Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important ports on the whole Pacific coast of the Continent of North America. The possession of the ports of San Diego, Monterey and the Bay of San Francisco will enable the United States to command the already valuable and rapidly increasing commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale-ships alone, now employed in that sea exceeds 700, requiring more than 20,000 seamen to navigate them, while the capital invested in that particular branch of commerce is estimated at not less than $40,000,000.

The excellent harbors of Upper California will, under our flag, afford security and repose to our commercial marine, and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship-building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

By the acquisition of these possessions we are brought into immediate proximity with the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possession north of Oregon, with the islands of the Pacific Ocean; and by a direct voyage in steamers we will be in less than thirty days of Canton and other parts of China.

In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce, and with it new and profitable demands for mechanic labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures and agricultural products.

While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been concluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico.

In her hands the territories now ceded had remained, and it is believed would have continued to remain, almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation; while as a part of our Union they will be productive of vast benefits to the United States, to the commercial world, and to the general interest of mankind.

The immediate establishment of Territorial Government, and the extension of our laws over these valuable possessions, are deemed to be not only important, but indispensable to preserve order and the due administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the development of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country.

The war with Mexico having terminated, the power of the Executive to establish or to continue temporary civil Governments over these Territories, which existed under the laws of nations while they regarded as conquered provinces in our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them; and, until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will be without any organized Government. Should they be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable amount is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be regulated by our laws. As soon as our system shall be extended over this commerce, a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not doubted that it will be annually increased. For these and other obvious reasons, I deem it to be my duty earnestly to recommend the action of Congress on the subject at the present session.

In organizing governments over these Territories, fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I invoke that spirit of concession, conciliation, and compromise in your deliberations, in which the Constitution was framed, in which it should be administered, and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States.—We should never forget that this Union of confederated State was established and cemented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers, and triumphs of all its parts, and has been ever-augmenting source of our national greatness and of all our blessings.

There has perhaps, been no period since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present to the patriotic, sober-minded and reflecting of all parties and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union? It is a model and example of free government to all the world, and is the star of hope and the haven of rest to the oppressed, of every clime. By its preservation, we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of strength, power, and happiness, without a parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions, shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by geographical division and dissensions?

With a view to encourage the early settlement of these distant possessions, I recommend that liberal grants of the public lands be secured to all our citizens who have settled, or may in a limited period settle, within their limits.

In execution of the provision of the Treaty, orders have been issued to our military and naval forces to evacuate without delay, the Mexican provinces, cities, towns, and fortified places in our military-occupation, and which are not embraced in the territories ceded to the United States. The army is already on its way to the United States. That portion of it, as well regulars as volunteers, who engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, will be discharged as soon as they can be transported or marched to convenient points in the vicinity of their homes.—A part of the regular army will be employed in New-Mexico and Upper California, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to guard our interests in these territories.

The old army, as it existed before the commencement of the war with Mexico—especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorised during the war, it is believed, will be a sufficient force to be retained in service during a period of peace. A few additional officers in the line and staff of the army have been authorized; and these it is believed, be necessary in the peace establishment, and should be retained in the service. The number of the general officers may be reduced as vacancies occur by the casualties of the service, to what it was before the war.

While the people of other countries, who live under forms of government less free than our own have been for ages oppressed by taxation to support large standing armies in periods of peace, our experience has shown that such establishments are unnecessary in a Republic.—Our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country, when an emergency requires it. Our experience in the war just closed fully confirms the opinion that such an army may be raised upon a few weeks' notice, and that our citizen-soldiers are equal to any troops in the world. No reason, therefore, is perceived why we should enlarge our land forces, and thereby subject the Treasury to an annual increased charge.

Sound policy requires that we should avoid the creation of a large standing army in a period of peace. No public exigency requires it. Such armies are not only expensive and unnecessary but may become dangerous to liberty.

Beside making the necessary legislative provisions for the execution of the Treaty, and the establishment of Territorial Governments in the ceded country, we have, upon the restoration of peace, other important duties to perform.—Among these, I regard none as more important than the adoption of proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt. It is against sound policy and the genius of our institutions that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the Treasury will enable the Government to pay it off.

We should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of "avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden we ourselves ought to bear."

At the commencement of the present administration, the public debt amounted to $17,788,799 62. In consequence of the war with Mexico, it has been necessarily increased and now amounts to $65,778,150 41, including the stock and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of the debt, the treaty stipulates that twelve millions of dollars shall be paid to Mexico in four equal annual installments of three million each; the first of which will fall due on the 30th of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our own citizens "the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic," and "all claims not heretofore decided against the Mexican government" "to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars."

Without changing or modifying the present tariff of duties, so great has been the increase of our commerce under its benign operation, that the revenue derived from that source and from the sales of the public lands will, it is confidently believed, enable the government to discharge annually several millions of the debt, and at the same time possess the means of meeting necessary appropriations for all other proper objects. Unless Congress shall authorize largely increased expenditures, for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created during its continuance, may be paid off, without any increase of taxation on the people, long before it will fall due.

Upon the restoration of peace we should adopt a policy suited to a state of peace. In doing this, the earliest practical payment of the public debt should be a cardinal principle of action. Profiting by the experience of the past, we should avoid the errors into which the country was betrayed shortly after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. In a few years after that period, a broad and latitudinous construction of the powers of the federal govern-

must unfortunately received but too much countenance. Though the country was burdened with a heavy public debt, large and in some instances unnecessary and extravagant expenditures was authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of the debt was postponed for more than twenty years; and even then, it was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending policy of President Jackson, who made its payment a leading measure of his administration. He resisted the attempts which were made to divert the public money from that great object, and apply it in wasteful and extravagant expenditures for other objects, some of them of more than doubtful constitutional authority and expediency.

If the government of the United States shall observe a proper economy in its expenditures, and be confined in its action to the conduct of our foreign relations and to the few general objects of its care, enumerated in the constitution, leaving all municipal and local legislation to the States, our greatness as a nation in moral and physical power, and in wealth and resources, cannot be calculated.

By pursuing this policy, oppressive measures operating unequally and unjustly upon sections and classes will avoided; and the people, having no cause of complaint, will be pursue their own interests, under the blessings of equal laws and the protection of a just and paternal Government.

By abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred, the cement of our glorious union, now numbering thirty States, will be strengthened as we grow in age and increase in population, and our future destiny will be without a parallel or example in the history of nations. JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, July 6, 1848.

[From the Boston Post.]

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The course of Mr. Van Buren is regarded by democrats generally with mortification. For years he has been receiving honor at their hands. They have defended him from the attacks of his enemies and cherished him as a representative of their principles. This long, steady, triumphant support surely established claims on the part of the democrats to continued fidelity; at least in so far as this, that he should so control a feeling of revenge as not by an indulgence of it to jeopardize the success of the democratic party, and thereby the success of those principles that have been so long regarded as connected with the prosperity of the country. But such a claim has been scouted by Mr. Van Buren. He was, beyond a doubt, disappointed and chagrined that he was not nominated by the convention of 1844, and from that day to this, has never forgiven his party for rejecting him. After rankling in his breast for years, his passion now finds utterance, when there is a prospect that his revenge can be gratified. And so the man who owes his political honors to an adherence to regular nominations, now that fidelity to them can give him and his family nothing, is ready to repudiate them and to endeavor to break up his party. All this is to gratify his resentment.—This is the explanation, the only explanation that is worth a straw, of his conduct. To ascribe his bolting from the regular nomination of Cass and Butler either to the decision of the convention in relation to the barnburners' delegation, or to his peculiar love of free soil or hatred of slavery, is ridiculous. Neither is sufficient to account for or to justify it. Both are pretexts only—set forth in his letter with his usual ingenuity and ability, we admit—but utterly at variance with the whole tenor of his life. If Martin Van Buren has not been a caucus man a stickler for regular nominations, then there never was one; if he has not protected and defended the south in the sickening cant of the day, "the slave power," then it never had a defender.

The first pretext set up is that his peculiar friends, the barnburners, were not regarded as the regular delegation, but that both sets of delegates, the hunkers and the barnburners, were admitted. This was regarded by the convention as a local quarrel, which ought to be settled by the voters of New York rather than by the convention, and henceforth were admitted on a footing of equality, with the privilege of casting the vote to which the Empire State was entitled.—This was the most practical mode that presented itself to dispose of the question. The delegations not being able to agree among themselves, New York lost her vote in the convention; the hence Mr. Van Buren's position is that the democracy of New York are not bound to support the nomination. On this point the remarks of the Union are so forcible and unanswerable, that we quote them and adopt them:—

"Does Mr. Van Buren mean to say that the only claim which a democratic candidate has upon the democracy of any state rests upon its being represented in the convention which nominated him, and not upon the principles of the party which he represented? Does he mean to make principles secondary to party organization, and maintain that the duty of the democracy grows out of the regularity of the last, and not the soundness of the former? Does he mean to say, when there is but one democratic candidate in the field, and he is represented by the concurrence of the democracy of every state in the Union but one, and by a portion of the democracy of that one, that the rest of that democracy are under no sort of obligation to support him, but that it may contribute to the success of his opponent, because, either in consequence of their own fault, or, if you, pleas the fault of others, they were not presented in the convention which nominated him? Does he mean to say that in 1832, when he was nominated as the democratic candidate for vice president upon the ticket with General Jackson, neither of them had any claim upon the support of the democracy of those states which were not represented in the convention at that year? Does he mean to say that in 1836 he had no claim upon the democracy of Pennsylvania for their support, because, in the convention of 1835, two sets of delegates, who had a dispute about the regularity of their appointments—in every essential particular analagous to the contest between the two New York delegations to the late convention—were admitted upon the same terms upon which those sets of New York delegates were? Does he mean to say, that he had no claims upon the democracy of Illinois in 1836, inasmuch as it was objected that a portion of the Kentucky delegation—who had by the democracy of Illinois been deputed to do so—should represent them, and they were thus left without any representation at all?—Does he mean to say that he had no claim upon the democracy of Tennessee for their support at the time referred to, because the right to a seat in the convention of the only person who represented that state was seriously questioned? If he does say this, then we must respectfully beg leave to differ with him, and to express the opinion that the sound democracy of the country will differ with him also. In our opinion and we venture little in saying, in the opinion of this same democracy—the democracy of no state in the Union except itself from its obligation to support the democratic candidate, sound in principles eminent in talent, and who is presented to the country by the concurrence of all the other states, on the plea that it has not been represented in the convention which nominated him, and upon the precise terms which it desired; especially when, as in this case, the only obstacle to their being thus represented grew out of their own factious disagreements, which the democracy of the other states found it impossible to adjust."

On the free soil question Mr. Van Buren stands in a peculiarly unfortunate position. In his letter he more than intimates that his main objection to Cass and Butler lies here. In commending the course of the members of the new sectional party, he says—

"If I understand your course, your delegates went to the convention prepared to accept the nomination of any sound democrat, who had not actually submitted to test which implicated the well-known and repeatedly expressed opinion of your state, without interrogating him in regard to his opinion on this (slavery) question."

Democrats will want words to express the mortification they feel at such a pretext as this to justify Van Buren in turning his back upon them. They have adopted on this subject no new platform. They stand now where they stood in 1832, when they elected him vice president, and in 1836, when they elected him president, and in 1840, when they so zealously rallied again in his support. General Cass was one of those who supported this platform then and contributed to his success and democrats ask no more now of Cass than they, with Cass, asked of Van Buren. When he was thus a candidate for honors, who went further than Van Buren in professing sympathy for the south? Who went further than he did in denouncing the spirit of ambition? Did he not announce that if he went into the presidential chair it must be with the understanding that he should veto any bill abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia?—But read portions of his letter in March, 1836:

"I recognize, to the fullest extent, the propriety of this desire on your part; and although there is nothing in your letter making the avowal necessary, I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States, shall now understand, that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy, *I must go into the presidential chair the* INFLEXIBLE *and* UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT *of any attempt on the part of congress to abolish* SLAVERY *in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slaveholding states: and also with the determination, equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists.*"

* * * * * * *

"I do therefore believe that the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, *against the wishes of the slaveholding states*, (assuming that congress has the power to effect it,) would violate the spirit of that compromise of interests which lies at the base of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not certain destruction to the union of the states. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion, that the federal goverment ought to abstain from doing so: and that it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States intrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power with which they are invested as to prevent it."

* * * * * * *

In the same letter upon the same subject, he says:

"Recent results here, and the discussions with which they have been attended, cannot fail to attract the attention of the reading and reflecting portion of the foreign public. By the means they will be made to understand our real condition in this respect; and they will know that the unchangeable law of that condition is, that *the slave question must be left to the control of the slaveholding states themselves, without molestation or interference from any quarter*; that foreign interference *of every description* can only be injurious to the slave, without benefit to any interest, and will not be endured by any section of our county; and that *any interference, coming from the non-slaveholding portions of our territory, is calculated to endanger the perpetuity, and, if sanctioned by the general government, would inevitably occasion the dissolution of our happy Union.*"

Quotations filling columns of similar import might be multiplied. When secretary of state, Mr. Van Buren, in writing to one of the officials of the government, cautioned him to oppose "the baneful spirit of emancipation designed to be introduced and propagated in the island of Cuba." When vice president, he gave his casting vote to the bill, so fiercely denounced at the north, in relation to abolition matter carried in the mails, which in effect established a censorship of the press in this country. But why multiply instances? Was it not this readiness to step forth as the friend of the south that procured him the taunt of being "the northern man with southern principles?" This is the man that now stands at the head of that most dangerous of all parties in this country, a geographical party, a sectional party, that is so swift in the cause of the slave—that effects to leave the platform on which he himself was elected, and views General Cass, on account of his opinions on this point, in such holy horror that he cannot vote for him! There in nothing in our political history so cool, so unblushing in its boldness and impudence as this.

But it will do "to tell to the marines" that indignation at the treatment of his barnburning friends, or a love of free soil, prompts Martin Van Buren's course. These are mere pretexts. The real difficulty lies in a narrower compass.—His conduct, and that of his friends, since Col. Polk's nomination and election, tells a different tale while his letter reveals as clear as sunlight the governing impulses of his heart. It is disappointment at his rejection in 1844. The masses, he says, were for him, and with extraordinary unanmity, "but their decision was reversed by their representatives in convention!" And then he forebore to scan either the means or motives of those who rejected him, supported Col. Polk *with zeal*, although he was from a slave state! Here is the indignation spot—the sore place. He nurses up the wrath he forebore then to give vent to, thinging that one chance more possibly remained for restoration. That passed, he declares that he cannot support that statesman, scholar, patriot and democrat, LEWIS CASS, although he is from a free state? We say, with the able editor of the Pennsylvanian—

"What a deed this is to sully the sunset of a life, the morning and meridian of which was so full of true greatness! He will fall from his high place in the democratic affections at once, and will sink so low as to be beyond all hope of resurrection. The great democratic party will shake him off as the dew-drop from the lion's mane. We have no regrets for his apostacy to to those who have served him so long; but we mourn to see how coldly he has returned the ardent support of his country. This act alone should close up the ranks of the regular democratic masses in New York in solid and compact array, and will, we believe, cover our banner with victory even there."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 25, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, *of Belfast.*
RUFUS McINTIRE, *of Parsonsfield.*

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN W. DANA.

Senatorial District.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to meet, at their Delegates at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris in said County, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to nominate THREE SENATORS for said District, and to transact any other business pertaining to said District.

Per order of Committee.

June 24, 1848.

County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford County are requested to meet, by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris in said County, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to select candidates for COUNTY OFFICERS, and to attend to any other business that may come before the Convention.

Per order of Co. Committee.

June 24, 1848.

Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the Oxford county belonging to the First Congressional District are hereby requested to meet in Convention at Norway Village, on WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Congress.

Also, to nominate a candidate for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of said District at the ensuing Election.

Towns are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

Per Order of
The District Committee.

June 23, 1848.

THE TRUE ISSUE BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

It is to be regretted, that when the votes of a free and enlightened people are to be solicited in favor of candidates for the highest office in their gift, personal considerations, and partialities, and prejudices should be appealed to, instead of a fair, dispassionate exposition of the principles by which the administration of any one of them is to be guided. This error, or inconsistency, applies almost exclusively to the federal party; and without wishing to be suspected of too much partiality for the cause to which we are personally devoted, we must aver, that never before the present Presidential contest, was there so much ultra devotion to men on the side of an opposstion, as has marked the conduct of the Federal party at the present time. It is true they profess to have shown great independence in overlooking the claims of their most prominent leader—but why did they so? It was so sure of success, as they fondly believed, for certain men who aspire to the highest stations at the disposal of a submissive and pliable Executive. Their adoration is an enlarged one, not confined to this or that man. Oh no! They will sacrifice all *claims*—but *those which they themselves put up in their own favor.* Of this there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced man who notes passing events.—But they say, "We must put down the present administration, and the democratic candidate who, if elected, will continue a similar policy, so ruinous to the country, [whig party,] at all hazards. Yes—and no matter by what means, so that we can accomplish our ends."

Well what is it that they propose to effect? Have they any one settled plan of policy on any one of the great national interests which are identified with the growth and prosperity of the country? Did they in their Convention allude or refer to any? Or, had they possessed such, would not the agitation of any one of these questions scattered them to the four winds of heaven? We speak advisedly on this subject, and say further that their nomination of a candidate was intended to mistify the reasoning powers of their fellow citizens, and to keep all discussion of principles in abeyance. This they knew could not be done with Henry Clay, and they, to their shame, and to the extreme mortification of the better portion of their party, sacrificed him. Can such a faction hope for success. They go not for this or that man for President, but for any man who can secure men all the lucrative offices in the nation, said by themselves to amount to more than an hundred thousand. Clay, Scott, Webster, principle, are nothing in the scale, when balanced by the mightier weight *ourselves.*

Different is the position of the Democratic party. Travel from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to Iowa, and wherever you meet with a supporter of the present administration, you find but one common sentiment, one feeling, one preference. The extension of the great principle of equal rights, opposition to the licentious system of federal speculation. As the noble, eloquent, and uncompromising expounder and supporter of such Jeffersonian doctrines, as are now entertained by the Democracy, LEWIS CASS will necessarily receive their undivided support for the Presidency—we except, of course, the little factions got up by a few disaffected partizans. Nor is this his only claim to their favor. His dignified course on all occasions, whether of a foreign or a domestic character; his eminent talents as a statesman, unsurpassed by any of his compeers; his irreproachable conduct in public, as in private life, constitute additional titles to the respect and affection of the American people. We again repeat our confident belief that he will receive an increased evidence of the approval by the people of his political *acts* at the next November election; and with his success *is identified that of the cause of Democracy.*

STRETCHING.—There is an old story of a man who went into a swamp to cut wood, with a horse harnessed with green hide. Cutting a log and trimming it to his purpose, he tackled his horse to it, and started for home, a half mile off, whistling on his way: but when he arrived there, he found to his surprise that his log had not started an inch—the green hide having stretched the whole distance. He thought he would not go back for it until the morning, and secured the harness to a post, but in the night the harness dried and contracted, and drew the log to the very spot where he wished to put it.—The story seems hardly credible, yet we have an instance of equal tenison in the credulity of the whigs in nominating Gen. Taylor. They have hooked on to him, and think they are getting along very fast, but they can't start the load. The parallel, however, can go no further; for the reaction won't bring the load up, and *they* must inevitably be drawn back to where they started—rather worse off for the attempt, and with poor prospect of rising from their degradation.

"ALL HIS LIFE IN OFFICE."—This is a whig objection to Gen. Cass. Unluckily, it is an argument with a double edge, its keenest one being for Gen. Taylor. Gen. Cass has filled a variety of civil offices, all of which were schools in which to form the man of business and the statesman. Gen. Taylor entered the army as lieutenant at 19 years of age, and being now 62 years of age, has been in the army, and in the pay of government, for 43 years.—He holds at this moment the highest rank in the army, while a candidate for the Presidency, and receives between 7 and $8,000 annual salary. And, although all his life in office, it has not been in offices where he could learn how to make a President. He acknowledges that himself.

☞ Gen. Taylor's doctrine of leaving all questions to Congress is as absurd as it may be mischievous. Upon this doctrine, if the two houses were to declare by a solemn act that the war in which he won his laurels was, as his friends have often avowed, a war against God, against right, against justice, and against humanity, he would be forced to acquiesce, and so tacitly to endorse the burning slander that degraded and insulted him! What a spectacle!

AVARICE. Quintilians mentions the fact of a rich man, his contemporary, who poisoned the flowers and herbs in his garden, that his neighbor's bees might gather no more honey from them.

CONGRESS.—On the 12th inst., Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, (a whig,) introduced into the United States Senate a project for the reference of the whole subject of territorial governments to a select committee of eight members—four to be selected from the slaveholding and four from the non-slaveholding states, and to consist of an equal number from each party. The object of the Senator was, that the committee should take the whole matter into consideration, and, if they found that there was any prospect of the adoption of a compromise, to present the same to the Senate at this session; and, if not, to make the report at the next session.

The proposition of Mr. Clayton was modified so as to provide for the discharge of the committee on Territories from the further consideration of that portion of the message recently received from the President, relating to the establishment of territorial government in Oregon, and its reference also to the special committee proposed to be raised.

The question on the proposition, as modified, was then debated at length, and adopted by a vote of 31 to 14.

On the next day the Senate proceeded to select the committee by ballot. The following Senators were elected the members:

Clayton of Delaware, Mason of Virginia, Calhoun of South Carolina, Atchison of Missouri, Underwood of Kentucky, Phelps of Vermont, Bright of Indiana, and Clark of Rhode Island.

The committee have since reported a bill in substance as follows: the committee recommend the passage of the Oregon bill nearly as it stood before the Senate's amendments were proposed; simply amending so as to hold the existing territorial laws of Oregon in force until after the new government has time to act, to reenact or repeal them. It further provides that Oregon shall have a legislative assembly of two houses, elected by the people. New Mexico and California to be organized into separate territories, with governors, judges, secretaries, district attornies, marshals, &c., appointed by the President and Senate. The constitution and laws of the United States to be extended over them. Governors and judges in the territories of California and New Mexico to constitute a legislative council, authorized to pass laws subject to the revision or rejection of Congress; but such council not to legislate respecting the establishments of slavery or religion, pledging faith to the territory for debt or to dispose of soil. If any question on the subject of slavery arise, it is to be left to the decision of the judiciary of the United States. Courts are also to be established in these territories with power to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.—Six members of the committee were in favor of the above bill; Messrs. Clark and Underwood dissented. The bill leaves the question of slavery to be settled by the constitution. Mr. Clayton said that the majority of the committee believed that the plan *could place the Union out of danger.*

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?"—The Baton Rouge (La.) Democrat, published near the residence of Gen. Taylor, says:

Our democratic friends at a distance need not be alarmed for the safety of East Baton Rouge in the approaching contest. We have a democratic majority, which is *bound* to be maintained, notwithstanding the influence which some may calculate Gen. Taylor will be enabled to wield in a perish wherein he has his domicil. The democrats here pay that respect to Gen. Taylor which, as a gentleman and military chieftain, he is entitled to at the hands of his countrymen generally, but in no manner, as far as we can see, has this feeling had the effect of luring one of them from the allegiance due to their principles, or from their determination to vote for those men who are to uphold and perpetuate those principles in the governmental administration of our country. Once for all, then, we tell our democratic brethren, throughout the states, to continue of good cheer—do your duty, and we will do ours.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—The Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, under command of Col. I. H. Wright, arrived and took up their quarters in the spacious buildings provided for them, near the "Cambridge Crossing," in Brighton, on Wednesday last. Officers included, they number 459, the regiment having been reduced to that number from 840 by deaths, discharges on account of sickness, and desertions. There were but few of the latter. In general, the health of the officers and men is excellent—seven only being sick.

Their return route from Mexico was as follows:—Left San Angel, eight miles from the city of Mexico, May 29th. Halted at Jalapa, and encamped five days at Encero. Accomplished the march from that place to Vera Cruz in four days. June 21st and 22d, embarked in two vessels for New Orleans. Arrived in New Orleans June 29th and 30th. July 2d, New Orleans for Cincinnati in steamboats; three hours were occupied in marching round the locks at Louisville; arrived at Cincinnati on the 12th. On the 13th took the cars on the Little Miami and Mad River Railroad, and reached Sandusky on the 14th. Left for Buffalo on the 15th, arrived on the 17th, and left in the afternoon for Albany, where they arrived on the evening of the 18th. Started from Albany the morning of the 19th and arrived at the quarters prepared for them the same evening. Whole distance within the United States nearly 3000 miles. Time, 16 days.

The whole amount of marching performed by the regiment, as a body, in Mexico, independent of much escort duty by individual companies, was about 1400 miles. It passed up and down on both lines, viz: first on Gen. Taylor's and then on Gen. Scott's.

Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office on account of ill health.

[For the Democrat.]

Free Soil.—Democratic Policy.

MR. EDITOR,—In casting my eye over the political Government of the United States at the present time, and watching the measures and objects of the different parties, one fact cannot fail to strike and arrest the attentive observer. That fact is the all-absorbing subject of Free Soil, and the prominence which the whigs, abolitionists and factionists of all kinds give to it. On this question it is highly necessary for the interests of the United States that the democratic party stand where they have ever stood, and not be driven from their position by whig management and gasconade. The prominent position of the democratic party on questions of this nature, every since the adoption of the Constitution, has been to enlarge the area of freedom and restrict that of slavery. To be convinced of this general fact it is only necessary to refer to Mr. Madison's argument in the Federalist, in favor of the adoption of the Constitution—to the Ordinance of 1787, introduced by Jefferson, and to various acts of Congress.—Among those acts I might refer to the Compromise line. That compromise line, as most men know, was a concession in favor of freedom and free soil. It caused far the greater part of the Louisiana purchase to become free territory, whereas, before the Compromise, the whole was subject to the law of slavery. At this moment, according to the Compromise line of 36° 30', there is not sufficient territory where slaves can be introduced under this compromise, to form a single State as large as Virginia; while there is nearly the whole of Missouri Territory, the whole of California, New Mexico, and the unsettled lands of Texas, which are free, and let what party may arrive at power, it must and will remain so.

Our illustrious candidate for the Presidency, although truly and commendably anxious to cultivate the friendship of the Southern States, has taken no position, assumed no attitude inconsistent with the former course of the Democratic party, or with the true interests and future greatness of our free institutions. The enemies of Gen. Cass say he has yielded to the South, to Slavery; and one would suppose from reading the whig tirades, that if he rose to the Presidency, Slavery would be the law of the Universe. Where is the evidence that Gen. Cass will yield up any Constitutional ground on this subject, and array himself against freedom?—No speech of his can be quoted; no act, public or private, can be made to prove such absurd doctrine. There is no such doctrine in the Democratic Creed. At the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Yancy, of Alabama,—a good democrat, but a great lover of the peculiar institution,—attempted to commit the democratic party on this question. He introduced the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this Confederation, be it in the States or in the Territories, by any other than the parties interested in them, is the true Republican doctrine recognized by this body."

Had this Resolution passed at the Baltimore Convention, it would have given cause of alarm to the friends of liberty, and restricted on a vital point the action of the democratic party. I need scarcely add, in relation to this Resolution, that it was rejected, yeas 36, nays 216.—The object of this Resolution was simply to *permit*, to use no stronger phrase, simply to *permit* Slaveholders to introduce and hold slaves in free territory. This vote shows how decidedly the Convention disapproved of such a measure. Gen. Cass, therefore, in giving this Convention his approval, shows no desire to lend his aid to improper or slavery doctrines.

The doctrine of the democratic party in relation to slavery, has been that of non-interference. It was and is the doctrine of the South and North. In the time of Jefferson, the democratic party did interfere to limit slavery, but never, to extend it to territory already free.—For proof of this, we point to the celebrated ordinance of 1787. Free territory was then the doctrine; so it was at the time the Compromise line was agreed upon. Non-interference is now the doctrine of the democratic party. Even Southern men, some of them, insist upon this doctrine, whether with a full knowledge of its effect, or not, I do not know. A distinguished democrat from Virginia, in the cause of his remarks in the late Baltimore Convention, said—"the uniformly recognized doctrine of the democratic party upon the subject of slavery, has been that of *non-interference.*" This doctrine is, of all doctrines, the most sound, the most Republican, and the most wise. It is a doctrine which renders unnecessary all Wilmot Provisos, and all edicts for the propagation of slavery.—If Congress at this moment would insist that no Provisos, no acts should be passed in relation to Slavery, but leave the Territories of Oregon, of California, and New Mexico to themselves, free, just as they find them, and just as God himself has made them, they would carry out in good faith the true interests of the country and the democratic party. How is a Proviso, like that of Wilmot's, to make free territory freer than it is by a state of nature? The Law of Freedom is universal, and natural; and in relation to nearly all the territory now owned, or recently acquired by the United States, why suppose it under the dominion of Slavery, and pass Provisos that it shall be free? The necessity and practical advantage of such a measure is about as obvious, as it would be to pass a law that the earth shall pass round the sun, or the moon round the earth.

The great end and aim of the whigs, abolitionists, and factionists of all kinds, is to place the whole democratic party in a false position on this question; and make this the only important issue in the coming contest; holding up Gen. Cass, the standard-bearer of the democratic party, as a Slavery Propagandist, when his sympathies, and all his private and public acts, are on the side of liberty, except where it has

been guaranteed by Constitutional Law. But there is something deeper in this movement than meets the eye of superficial beholders. Victory is the end of all the opponents of the democratic party. The "spoils" is the prize for which they do such valiant service and sow the seeds of dissension in the democratic ranks. This slavery question is the dust with which they are determined to blind the eyes of the people till next November, and then if they succeed, the consequences will be the funding of the present war debt, by the aid of another Bank; distribution of the Land sales; a lavish system of Internal Improvements; and destruction of the Veto power.

The whigs do not openly avow any principles, nor did they in 1840. But when in 1840, they succeeded in gaining power, the principles, which they had so often seen defeated by the people, were the very ones by which they proposed to distinguish their administration. The country then escaped the catastrophe by providential interference. This should be a warning to the people never to let power pass into the hands of men who are ashamed to avow their principles. Although the whigs seem to have no principles now, we can easily infer what some of these principles are, or will be, when they praise such men as John P. Hale, Garrett Smith, &c. Both these individuals are candidates for the Presidency; the one is the candidate of the Liberty party, the distinguishing feature of its liberty being to slander the Government and every body connected with it; the other, the candidate of the National Reformers. Among the principles sustained by those who have nominated these distinguished men, are the following:

1st. That there shall be an entire divorce of the National Government from Slavery.

2nd. The repeal of all laws for its protection or continuance.

3d. The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th. The overthrow of Slavery in the States by Congress.

5th. The enactment of a law by which every man shall own a certain amount of land and no more, and so exempted by law that he cannot be dispossessed.

These are the whig, abolition, and falsely called Liberty party levers, by which a "No-Party" party is to overthrow the democracy.—Shall they succeed? We shall see.

A DEMOCRAT.

From the Eastern Argus.

HAS GEN. TAYLOR ACCEPTED?

No!—at least so far as we have any information. Five or six weeks since he was nominated by the Federal—coon—hard cider—no principle—no any thing convention at Philadelphia; and yet, up to this time, not a line, word, syllable, or letter has given indication that he will stand as a party candidate. Probably the old General is bothered by his previous declarations.

But we wish he would be good enouge to say something-it is no great consequence what. This playing DUMMY is not the right or wise thing. A free and intelligent people are entitled to know the opinions of those who allow themselve to be presented for their suffrages.

While we are upon this subject, it may be as well to ask another question. How does Gen. Taylor really stand towards the Louisiana delegation who promised, by his authority, to withdraw his name from the canvass, if not nominated by the Philadelphia convention. The following card would SEEM to make the matter clear:

"A CARD.—We are authorized by General Taylor to say that the course of the Louisiana Delegation of the whig convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, meets with his entire, full, and unequivocal approbation.

"That he not only never doubted, but never intimated a doubt that his honor and reputation were safe in their hands.

BAYLIE PAYTON,
LOGAN HUNTON,
June 23, 1848. A. C. BULITT.

These gentlemen are all reliable. But, PER CONTRA, we have the statements of Col. Wingate, and of Col. J. N. Stewart—gentlemen of equally high standing, and friends of Gen. Taylor.

A few days since, on the return of those gentlemen from a visit on the coast, during which time they had an interview with Gen. Taylor, they stated that Gen. Taylor disclaimed the authority of the Louisiana delegation to make the pledges for him which they had made in the Philadelphia whig convention; that Judge Saunders was not authorized to declare him an unadulterated whig; that Judge Saunders had no authority for pledging him to abide by the nomination of the convention or any authority to withdraw his name as a candidate for the presidency, in case he had not been nominated; that Gen. Taylor adhered to his original intention of running as an independent candidate, and not as the candidate of either party; that Gen. Taylor had never written a letter to Mr. Clay, declaring that, in case Mr. Clay was nominated, he, (Gen. Taylor,) would not run for the presidency.

An article was prepared, under the [illegible] of Cols. Winthrop and Stewart, for publication in the Delta, setting forth the above facts, which was not published, as Col. Winthrop, from some cause, had changed his mind as to the propriety of the publication, and requested it not to be published.

Now, here is a very dignified position for the candidate of a great party! These statements were made within two days of each other.—There is villainous dishonesty somewhere.

Unless these mysteries are unveiled, the General won't have a corporal's guard left to him at the north, and we certainly would desire him to have a respectable minority—for though we do not admire his political attitude, we do admire his courage.

We thought of closing this article with some reasons why Gen. Taylor cannot, under any circumstances, be elected; but have concluded, on the whole, to let HENRY CLAY speak for us. In his last letter he says:

"They (my whig friends) represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be FATAL TO THE SUCCESS, and perhaps lead to the DISSOLUTION OF THE PARTY with which I have been associated, particularly in the free states; that at no former period did there exist so great a probability of my election, if I would consent to the use of my name; that the great states of New York and Ohio would in all probability cast their votes for me; that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage upon me than any other candidate; that Ohio would give her vote to no candidate residing in the slave states but to me; that there is a better prospect than had heretofore at any time existed; that Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of these three states, and none can be defeated upon whom all of them should be united; that great numbers of our fellow citizens, both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived, and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now eager for an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages upon me; that whilst there is a strong and decided preference for me entertained by the great body of the whig party throughout the United States, they,—the friends to whom I refer—are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be presented for the American people."

Mr. Dix, of New York, in his recent speech upon the territorial question, stated the following as the consistent position of his own state and personal conduct:

1st. That slavery existed in the states of right, under the compromises of the constitution, and could not be interfered with without violating these compromises.

2d. That territory should come into the Union as it was found—when it should continue free, and when otherwise slavery should remain.

3d. After slavery was established in the states, the people of the states alone had control of it.

500,000 LOOSE SCREWS. Horace Greeley estimates that half a million of Whig voters have resolved not to support Taylor for President. Of these he puts down twenty thousand as alienated in the State of New York. Some fifteen thousand may be classed under the same head in Massachusetts. About ten thousand in New Jersey, and thousands upon thousands in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other States. This is as might have been foreseen by everybody. When the leaders of the party get together and agree to sacrifice all it long cherished principles, consistency, honesty, and everything else for mere availibility "nothing else" but a universal cessation in their ranks could be expected.

☞ We learn that John Mussey, Esq., has resigned his office as Clerk of thy U. S. Circuit Court, which he has held for more than thirty years, and that GEO. F. EMERY, Esq., of this city, has been appointed in his stead. Mr Emery is well qualified for the office, and we doubt not his appointment will be generally acceptable. [Argus.

We are informed by a letter from Turner, that a severe hail storm passed through that town on Sunday 15th inst, about 4 o'clock P. M. The writer says: "Its course was from south to north and about two miles wide; it has done immense damnage to the crops, corn, grain, potatoes and garden vegetable are all or mostly ruined, and thousands of panes of glass broken. How far its ravages extend north and south I am unable to say. I took a short tour along its course through this town soon after the shower was over, and in many places measured the depth of the hail by the road side, and found it from six to fourteen inches deep. Some pastures lands, acres, in places, were completely white, as in winter.

Gen. Pillow has been confirmed by the Senate as major general. The slavery committee will report three bills organizing territorial governments in California, New Mexico, and Oregon, leaving out the Wilmot Proviso and compromise, thus leaving the slavery question to the people of the territories.

CAVAIGNAC. According to the Journal of Commerce the character of General Cavaignac is a guarantee against any ambitious project.—He is a modest, unassuming man. A gentleman who has seen and conversed with him, remarks that he is remarkable for his republican simplicity, is cool and self-possessed under all circumstances, of easy manners and address, rather light built, with a tinge of melancholy on his countenance. He has the confidence of all who know him, and if he cannot be trusted no other man in France can.

KATAHDIN IRON WORKS. [illegible] proprietor of the Bangor Whig states [illegible] manufacture of iron at Katahdin Iron [illegible] now permanently established. The furnace has been so improved, as to be capable of [illegible] out nine or ten tons of iron per day. The company are now erecting an extensive foundary for remelting the iron.

MILLER'S TRIAL. In the Municipal Court, Boston, on Monday, Mr. Parker, District Attorney, attempted to get a day fixed during the present term for the trial of George Miller, for forgery. The defendant's Council opposed the motion on the ground of the continued absence of a material witness. It was finally stated that the Counsel for the defence should move the court at the commencement of the next term to assign a day for trial.

GREAT CORN COUNTRY. A writer in the New Orleans Picayune, speaking of Mexico says that the country from Mexico to Queretaro is a great corn country, and that thereon fields there of from five hundred to one thousand acres which have been planted for ten years in succession, and still yield abundant crops.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

CYRUS COLE, who it will be recollected, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years for passing counterfeit money a few years since, and pardoned out by Gov. Anderson, after having served but seven months of his sentence, was arrested at Poland Corner on Saturday morning last, by officer Cushman Hall of Gray, who has furnished us the following particulars:

On the night of the 6th or 7th of July the counting room of the Shakers, in New Gloucester Village, was broken into, and a large sum of money, among which were some counterfeit bills stolen therefrom. Suspicions fell upon Cole, who had been trading with them that day, and who they knew to be acquainted with the premises; a writ was accordingly issued, and an officer deputed to arrest him. He was arrested a few rods from his house, and immediately, upon getting his wife's attention, who happened to be in the yard, made signs, by passing his arms over his head, at which she hastily entered the house, passed immediately up stairs, and was met coming down by the officer.

The premises were then searched, and sums of money found secreted in different places, among which the Shakers were enabled to identify the counterfeit bills stolen from them. An examination before three Justices of the Peace, at Mechanic Falls was then had, at which more proof of guilt was elicited, and he was bound over to the Supreme Judicial Court, November term, for the sum of $2000, and brought to this city, and lodged in jail yesterday.

At the examination before the Justice, upon showing the rolls of bills taken from Cole's premises, Jabez C. Woodman, of Minot, identified a counterfeit bill, which was one of a number of bills, which, with a pocket book, was stolen from his pocket, in May last. The bill was peculiarly marked, with his name upon it, spelled backwards, thus—Namdoow. His chamber was entered in the night time, and the money abstracted from his coat, which was hanging up beside him. His wife was awake during the time, but dared not arouse her husband. There were about a hundred dollars in the wallet and Woodman has been silently tracing out suspicions up to this time.

Cole's former offence, it will be remembered, was passing eighty spurious dollars at the Canal Bank, in this city. He has been considered a suspicious character since his release from prison, and is doubtless concerned with others, in that region, as there must have been more than one engaged in the robbery of the Shakers. Attempts were also made to rescue him from the officer. He has a wife and three children and is about thirty years old. [Argus.

THE OLD SERPENT. A few days since a vessel from the African coast arrived a Salem, Mass., bringing as passenger one of those enormous Boa Constrictors that "we read of," but which never [illegible] been captured by man. It was carried on a heavy [illegible] net made for the purpose, and when [illegible] up, this net was thrown over him, and the captain of the vessel solemnly avers that it required the united efforts of 126 negroes for more than seven hours to secure his snakeship! He measured 70 feet in length—and the morning before his arrival 57 eggs were found in his cage, which were deposited in a single night, and the aggregate weight of these snake's eggs is 70 pounds! One of the eggs being broken was found to contain a young snake seven inches long, which immediately upon emerging from the shell, crawled about the cage with great rapidity. A few days therefore will doubtless bring the other 56 young snakes to light. What a nest of serpents!

As soon as the arrival of the vessel and its extraordinary freight were known, several menagerie companies dispatched their agents for Salem. None of the "show-men" have as yet purchased the monster—its owner demanding $11,000, for it. Angevine & Titus's agent offered $7,000, and Mr. Hitheock offered $7,600, but neither offer has yet been accepted. This is truly a valuable reptile! [N. Y. Tribune.

INGENIOUS ROGUERY. The N. Y. Star relates the following incident of which the reporter of the Star professes to have been an eye witness. The scene is laid on one of the wharves where an auctioneer is selling some groceries:

"A large woman with a basket on her arm, dressed in wide linsey woolsy garments, mounted on a pile of bags filled with coffee, and was taking an observation all around of the crowds of purchasers, with the most studied indifference. A little child not more than five years old, with a bag and basket crawled beneath her petticoats, and remained snugly ensconced from public view. On the heel of her heavy shoe, she had imbedded the blade of a pen-knife, and ever and anon she would plunge her rowel into the coffee bags, and as the beans oozed out of the slits, the little girl under her petticoats filled her bag and basket, and when full she slid out of her hiding place and vamoused with the spoils."

Upon taking down the ball, from the top of the lofty lantern, which was on the dome of the Capitol, at Washington, it was discovered that it had been struck one or more times by lightning. The fluid had perforated it in three different places, and then the ball being hollow, apparently coursed round the inside until it escaped out of a single hole, nearly opposite to where it entered. The ball is 18 inches in diameter.

DEAD LETTERS. [illegible] than 1,800,000 dead letters were received at the general post office [illegible] contents [illegible] 2,780 [illegible] and $20,000. The [illegible] is a dead loss to the government of more than $1,000 annually!

A general order has just appeared from the Adjutant General's office in Washington, promoting to the rank of brevet second Lieutenants in the regular army, sundry non-commissioned officers who have served with distinction in Mexico. Twenty-nine individuals are promoted from corporals, sergeants, sergeant-majors, &c. In case of acceptance they are to report themselves to the commanding officers of their respective regiments.

A most mistaken opinion is aboard as to the state of political feeling in this part of Maine. It seems taken for granted that Penobscot county is full of Taylorism. That even a majority here is sure for him.

Now we know that this is not the case. There is no part of the State where Taylorism is received with more decided repudiation, than by a large class of Whigs in Penobscot, and Whigs who have never before bolted regular nominations. It mistakes us much if there are not more Whigs in this county, in proportion to the whole number of voters, who will bolt, than in any other part of the State.

Nor is it true that Democratic voters, in any number, are tending towards Taylor. We could not name half a dozen cases of this tendency in this whole section. We seriously doubt whether Gen. Taylor will get as many votes in this county, as did Henry Clay in 1844.—Bangor Gaz., Abolition.

Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, who made a geological survey of Maine, is now employed in a survey of the lead mines on Lake Superior.

Mr. Brownson, in the last number of his Review, calls the Liberals of Italy, "the spawn of hell."

We understand that Dr. V. P. Coolidge, convicted as the murderer of Edward Mathews, and sentenced to death after one year's solitary confinement, is fast sinking under effects of the rigid infliction of the first part of his sentence.—His sister, it is said, has gone to beg of Gov. Dana the favor of more comfortable accommodations for her brother.

NEW POSTAGE BILL. From present appearances, the new postage bill which was so promptly passed by the House will not be acted upon in the Senate this session.

REFORM IN EGYPT. An exchange paper says that deputation waited upon the Pacha of Egypt, and requested a mitigation of certain grievances. The Pacha hung the whole of them.

HEAVY EARNINGS. It has been said by some writer, that Sir Walter Scott received during his life, the sum of £250,000 from the sale of his several works—more than a million of dollars.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM. The amount of acres in the territory belonging to the United States is said to be 250,000,000.

The Potatoe crop in Montgomery and Bucks counties, Pennsylvania, it is said, shows signs of the rot. The malady was not discovered previous to the late rains.

OXFORD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION Will hold its next session at Norway Village, on Wednesday the 9th day of August next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

EXERCISES.—At half past ten an Address will be delivered by the President, Wm. Wirt Virgin, Esq. Reports on the following subjects: *Emulations in Schools*, by Samuel Waterhouse; *Teaching as a Profession*, by D. P. Stowell; Discussion of the following question, "Do Academies, Colleges, and higher institutions of learning exert a favorable influence on the public Schools." Disputants—*Aff.*, E. S. Hopkins; *Neg.*, W. H. Vinton.

N. B. Miss Howard's Report, published in phamphlet form will be ready for delivery at this meeting. W H. VINTON, *Sec'y.*

Paris, July 12, 1848.

The Boston Mercantile Journal of March 25, 1846, gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame is rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States;—and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy—for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver and dyspepsia.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

READ THIS!

Extract of a few of the many hundreds of letters that have been received from Physicians and others from a great distance, who have heard of the WONDERFUL VIRTUES of this most truly valuable Compound. This Medicine is much the cheapest preparation of Sarsaparilla now in use, as it comes in bottles about four times the size, and at no higher price.

Extract of a letter from St. Johns, N. B.

Mr. Brown—Dear Sir,—Please send me by the bearer, two dozen of your Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. I wish to give them a trial in my practice. I have seen two or three cases where they have had admirable effect in purifying the blood, after all hopes of recovery have been given up. One of the cases was a gentleman that was [illegible] of the Salt Rheum, after suffering 15 years; the other was a lady that had suffered every thing from the Scrofulous disease—she had used every thing that was ever recommended to her, without effect. Your bitters cured her [illegible] only taking them two months. Yours respectfully,

J. BURTON, M. D.

[illegible] J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also [illegible] Druggists and Agents generally.

DEATHS.

In Waterford, 13th inst. Josiah Proctor aged about 87 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

In Buenos Ayres, May 8, George J. Fairfield, Esq., U. S. Consul, and only brother of the late Hon. John Fairfield.

In Boston, John Chaffin, formerly of Buckfield, Me.

Mechanic Falls House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has opened a public house, under the above name, at Mechanic Falls in Minot, where he will be equally happy to greet old friends or make new ones, and will accommodate them on the most liberal terms.

His house has recently been put in the most perfect order; the rooms are pleasant, well ventilated, and well furnished; making it a pleasant and very desirable stopping place for the weary traveller.

His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and no effort on his part will be spared to secure the comfort of his patrons.

Faithful and experienced hostlers always in attendance. SAM'L F. RAWSON.

Mechanic Falls, July 3, 1848. 12

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss. July 14, A. D. 1848.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Luther Houghton in Waterford in said County, the following described Real Estate situated in said County, to wit:—All the right in equity that

JOSEPH ATHERTON,

of Waterford in said County, has or had on the sixth day of May last past, to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz:—Being the same premises whereon the said Joseph Atherton formerly lived and now occupied by I. Butler, in Waterford Lower Village.

12 JOHN C. GERRY, Dept. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—June 26th, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution, MOSES KILGORE v. ANDREW M. RACKLIFF, and will be sold at public Auction on the nineteenth day of Aug., A. D. 1848, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Cutter & Leavitt in said Lovell, all the right and interest to a conveyance of the following real estate situated in Stoneham in said County, to wit:—The Easterly half of Lot numbered Eight in the Seventh Range of Lots in said Stoneham, which said Rackliff had on the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1847, (that being the day on which the attachment was made on the original Writ,) by virtue of a bond or covenant from Noah Reed of Windham. By which bond the said Reed obligated himself to convey to said Rackliff said described land on payment of fifty dollars, which has been paid, with the exception of twenty-three dollars payable by the first day of September next.

ASAHEL GUTTER, Deputy Sheriff.

Lovell, June 26th, 1848. 12

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—July 13, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution, Geo. W. Springer ver. Lang C. Wright, and will be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the twelfth day of Aug. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of William Childs in Livermore in said County, all the right in equity of redemption which

LANG C. WRIGHT,

of Roxbury, has, or had at the time of the original attachment, in the Homestead Farm on which he now lives in said Roxbury, the same having been conveyed in mortgage deed, by said Wright to Abel Monroe; said deed dated February 28th, 1848, and recorded in the Register of Deeds Office for the County of Oxford, Book 78, Pages 408 and 409, to which deed reference is had for a more particular description.

11 JOHN MONROE, Jr., Dept. Sh'ff.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me, July 1, 1848.

Allen, Mrs. Caroline; Besse, Capt. Alden; Bessee, Miss Olive O.; Buck, Abigail C.; Berry, Edwin R.; Billings, Almon R.; Briggs, Mrs. Nancy; Chase, Rev. Hiram; Chads, Wm.; Cummings, Horace; Cummings, Widow Abigail; Dunum, Mrs. Sarah; Deming, John W.; Daniels, John Jr.; Estes, Miss Mehitable M.; Febes, Daniel; Fuller, Miss Ann M.; Farnum, James H. W.; Felton, Jonathan, 2; Harmon, Jason; Lurvey, Richard T.; McKenney, John; Morse Seth A.; Needham, Olive M. 2; Nutter, Rev. David; Peterson, Benj.; Porter, Mrs. S. W. 2; Parlin, Robinson; Rogers, Edmond; Rawson, E. G. Esq.; Staples, Miss Nancy H.; Stevens, Benj.; Smith, Josiah; Swan, Miss Lucella A.; Shaw, Mrs. Emeline; Tubbs Samuel; Tubbs, Oren; Tarbox, Ivory; Willis, Mrs. Phebe; Williams, Charles C.; Washburn, Mrs. Augusta L.; York, Charles. Young, Jared.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

PRESSEY & BARROWS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture, Chairs, &c.,

8 NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JANE WASHBURN, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ISAAC WASHBURN late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

12 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Guardian of *Everett H. Knox*, non compos mentis, of Peru, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said Ward,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, on the third Tuesday of Sept., next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

DANIEL BEARCE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Gideon Bearce*, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented his 2nd account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

12 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

June 12, 1848.

Popular Trade.

Great Bargains from Auction!!

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 & 92 Middle St., Portland,

HAVE now in store the largest stock of Goods to be found in the city, part of which was bought at the NEW YORK AUCTIONS, and will be sold very low *for Cash*. Our assortment of

CARPETINGS,

is unsurpassed by any in the State. We have very elegant Three Ply, Extra Superfines, Fine and Common. All wool CARPETINGS, for 50 cts.

Painted Floor Cloths, for Dining Rooms, Halls, Ship Cabins, Knifrends, &c. put down without a seam.

Straw Matting, Plain, Fig'd and Check'd.

Stair Carpetings, of different styles and widths.

Rugs, Buckings, Stair Rods, Crash.

Lapland and Wool Mats, some very beautiful.

Bedside Mats, new article.

The above Goods will be sold lower than can be purchased in this city.

FEATHERS AND MATRESSES

on hand, of any quality and description, at the *lowest prices*. Old Feathers Cleansed. Old Mattresses made over.

DRY GOODS.

A perfect assortment, from a Pin to the best Broadcloth.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Will close our all Wool Cashmere Shawls, at very reduced prices.

Black Silk, Barage, Embroidered Crape, Zephyr, and all kinds of SUMMER SHAWLS, from Auction at very low prices.

VISITE TRIMMINGS, of all kinds.

PARASOLETTES AND PARASOLS

bought at Auction last Friday, at about one half the cost of Manufacture.

100 Black Silk Parasolettes, 1,75, worth $3.
1 case Fancy colored do., cheap.
1 case Green do., at 1,25, worth 1,75.
1 case fancy do., 1,12, worth 1,50.
100 SUN SHADES, green, and whale bone sticks, worth 75 cents.
150 large sized PARASOLS, all Silk, whale bone sticks, only fifty cents.
225 cane stick Gingham Parasols, 20 cents.
English PRINTS, 6d; 4-4 Prints, 12 1-2 cents.
Common " 4 to 8 cts., Patches, 5 to 12 cts.
4-4 SHEETINGS, from 6 to 10 cents; cheap as can be obtained in town.

We, in conclusion, say that no one can sell goods cheaper than ourselves.

Now is the time to purchase cheap.

June 20, 1848. 6w8

Oxford Normal Institute.

THE SECOND SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, the FOURTH day of September next, and continue *twelve weeks*.

This Institution is located in the shire town of Oxford County—in the pleasant, industrious and moral village of South Paris.

The building is new, elegant, sufficiently capacious to accommodate several hundred students, and has a delightful situation.

The Normal Institute will, as its name indicates, afford Teachers of Public Schools, proper advantages for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of Teaching, while it offers to the English or Classical student opportunities similar to those that are to be had in Academies of the highest standing.

Those desirous of Teaching the ensuing winter will do better to attend this School, than to go elsewhere, as the County Teachers' Institute, according to the direction of Hon. Stephen Emery, member of the State Board of Education, will be held at this (South Paris) village, commencing the 25th of September next.

Competent and approved Teachers of Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, and Penmanship have been engaged.

Vocal music, and a good Business style of Penmanship, will be taught without any extra charge.

TUITION.

Common English,	$3,00
Higher English,	$3,50 to 4,00
Teachers' Department,	4,00
Languages,	4,00
Drawing,	(extra) $1,00 to 2,00
Painting,	(extra) 3,00

No student will be admitted for less than half a Session; nor any deduction made for occasional absences, except in case of sickness.

BOARD, in families, including washing, fuel, room, and furniture, $1,25 for males; and from $1,00 to 1,25 for females. Besides, students may board themselves at a considerable saving of expense.

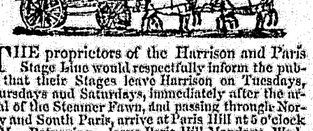
TEACHERS.

E. P. HINDS, A. M., *Principal.*
B. F. KENDALL, } *Assistants.*
A. L. HERSEY, }

South Paris, July 17th, 1848. 8w11

Steam Boat Line.

PARIS AND PORTLAND.



THE proprietors of the Harrison and Paris Stage line would respectfully inform the public that their Stages leave Harrison on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, immediately after the arrival of the Steamer Fawn, and passing through Norway and South Paris, arrive at Paris Hill at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning,—leave Paris Hill Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrive at Harrison in season to take the Boat to Portland.

Travellers from Portland to Paris and vicinity will find this a pleasant route, and every effort will be made for the accommodation of passengers.

Fare from Portland to Paris Hill,	-	$1,75
" " Harrison to " " - -		75
" " " to South Paris,	-	50
" " " to Norway, - -		50

N. B. Passengers on this route to Portland will arrive there at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOSHUA HOWARD, Driver.

Harrison, July, 1848. *6w11

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, JOHN G. MERRILL, of Andover in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the twenty-eight day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by his deed of Mortgage of that date, conveyed to me, DAVID G. MERRILL, of Andover, aforesaid, a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Andover, being one half of upland lot numbered nineteen, in the first division, west side of Ellis River. Reference being had to said deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 77, page 74, for a more particular description, and the conditions therein named. And as the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Dated at Andover, July 4th, A. D. 1848.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS DANIEL F. SIMPSON, of Byron in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, conveyed to me, DAVID G. MERRILL, of Andover in the County of Oxford aforesaid, a certain Lot of land, numbered Nine in the Seventeenth Range of Lots, laying in the town of Byron aforesaid. Reference being had to said Deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 63, page 87, for a more particular description and the conditions therein named; and as the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Dated at Andover, July 4th, A.D. 1848. sr10

MISCELLANEOUS.

YANKEE PHILOSOPHY.

Lives there the Yankee, far or near,
Who when his plans "get out of geer,"
His never said, "Wall, I don't keer,
By golly!"

Who, if he "stubs his toe," and fall,
Don't want to swear, but great or small,
Will vent his ire, with "darn it all,
By golly!"

The Yankee boy with startling eyes,
When first the elephant he espies,
With wonder *snums* and *snows*, and cries,
"By golly!"

The youth with jack-knife sharp and stout,
Will try a trade to whittle out,
And shaving query, "what you beout?
By golly!"

The man that's "dickered more'n a few,"
Will quaintly ask you "how d'ye dew?"
His story tell, and swows "'tis true,
By golly!"

For the "main chance" he ever tries,
And thinks, that "take things as they rise,"
"Twouldn't do to be more nice than wise,
By golly!"

With brass enough his way to win,
However much he gets of "tin,"
He "swows" he'll have "as much agin,
By golly!"

If luck attend him, and he makes
A happy hit, he sweeps the stakes,
With "arter all 'taint no great shakes,
By golly!"

But if he lose the luck he had,
May be he'll get "most proper mad,"
And guess as how, "this ere's tew bad,
By golly!"

Whate'er he tries, it is his rule,
If once he failed to reach the "gool,"
To rate himself a tarnal fool,
By golly!"

And so the Yankee "staves along"
Full chisel, hitting right or wrong;
And makes the burden of his song,
"By golly!"

MILITARY DANDYISM REBUKED. A contempory tells the following good anecdote of a "setting down" which an officer of the "Younited States Awmy" received in his presence. Our writer says:

We were travelling, awhile since, on one of the Sound boats, where we met on deck just after breakfast, our old acquaintance, John Barstow, who has bought and sold more horses than any other live man, it is said in the United States. While we were exchanging the usual salutations of the morning the sharp tones of the hand bell were heard ringing along the deck, and the almost as sharp voice of the steward was heard crying out—

"All dem passengis as has not settle deir passage will please step up to de captin's offis an' SETTLE."

There were many passengers and, of course, as usual a great crowd of persons were gathered around the "Captin's offis," each quietly awaiting his turn to pay. Suddenly a tall robust young man elbowed his way through the mass of people up to the window, and stretching out his money to the clerk, said in a very loud tone—

"Take MY fare, sir."

"What name, sir?" said the clerk as he received the bills.

"Captain Victor Henry Digamma, sir—Captain Digamma an I lady, of the Younited States Awmy, sir," was the reply in a very pompous and conceited voice.

This was rather too much for our acquaintance, the the horse dealer. He passed rudely through the crowd, and loudly addressed the clerk, while the captain of the AWMY yet stood by and the people seemed to be thinking whether to lynch him or not.

"Take MY fare, sir."

"Korpril JOHN Barstow, sir,—Korpril Barstow AND horse, sir, of the Conniticcut Milishy, sir," was his answer, delivered in a most comically pompuous tone.

How blank that army captain looked, and what a good natured crowd that was immediately after this answer, only those can understand whose imagination can picture reality.—They laughed consumedly.

SCENE AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—"'Bout what time does the tellur-graph start?" inquired a green 'un, entering the telegraph office yesterday. "Immediately," was the reply. "Don't though! wall here's dockyment, want yer to put it in, will ye?" "Certainly, sir," said the clerk, proceeding to open the letter.—"Hello, here what on airth ye 'bout, that's a gallaing billi-dux to Becky, what business yer to open it?" "Why my dear sir, we cannot send it unless we do." "Can't, eh? wall darn yer impadence, jest fork it over will yer? I'll try the next shop!"

Notice.

THIS is to certify, that REBEKAH LAWRENCE, my wife, has repeatedly refused to live with me, which I can prove;—and having missed five dollars worth of property which she had no claim to—it being secretly taken away—and when chargen of it by Mr. James Bicknell, she did not deny it;—and having left my house and home, I forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay one cent of her contracting after this date. JOSEPH LAWRENCE.
Sumner, July 7th, 1848. *11

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, ELEANOR, has left my bed and board, without any justifiable cause, and refuses to live with me, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay no debts of her contracting after this date. HIRAM OLDHAM, 3d.
Peru, July 13th, 1848. *11

NEW GOODS
—AT—
South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the BRICK STORE, formerly occupied by A. HALL, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American
DRY GOODS;
Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,
Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices so acceptable that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted,

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

J. G. ROUNDS,
A. C. DENISON,
C. P. TRUE.

South Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, & FANCY
BONNETS.
—ALSO—
CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.

☞Orders from a distance, (as usual,) punctually attended to.
Norway Village, June 1, 1848. tf 6

WM. M. CUSHMAN,

MAIN STREET, NORWAY VILLAGE

—DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Is receiving from the city from time to time
New Goods,
of superior quality, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought in Portland or Boston, as he buys all his goods
EXCEEDINGLY LOW,
and
SELLS THEM,
with a very little advance,
AT COST.

He has just received an assortment of GOLD and SILVER LEVER, L'EPINE, and common
WATCHES;
BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS;
SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS,
And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. For particulars

☞CALL AND EXAMINE.☜

and you cannot fail to find something to suit your taste.

☞REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleansed and repaired, and warranted.
May 27, 1848. tf 1

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. would respectfully give notice that they are fitting up a

CUSTOM CARDING MACHINE,

and will be prepared to receive Wool for Carding on Monday, the 5th of June next.

They have purchased new Cards, and are putting their Machines in the best order. *Perfect satisfaction* will be WARRANTED to those who may favor them with a call. Particular attention will be paid to

CLOTH DRESSING.

From the superiority of the finishing apparatus, and the experience of their help, they feel assured that they will be enabled to finish Cloths in better style than can be done elsewhere.

Wool will be received in exchange for work.

Cards for sale and returned to the following places, free of charge, viz:—

Lewis Mason, Lewiston; H. C. Purnell, Freeport; A. Gower, Portland; Hall Lowell & Porter, Augusta; John Bell, Hallowell; A. M. Sewall, Pittston; C. C. Foster, Limerick; J. L. Rowe, Sumner.

WM. DEERING, AGENT.
South Paris, May 20, 1848. tf 4

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF
HEMLOCK BARK,
Wanted by the subscriber, at South Paris, for which he will pay $2.75 per cord, CASH, on delivery.
LEWIS BRIDGHAM.
South Paris, May 13, 1848. tf 4

LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the middle of June last, somewhere between the East and West part of Stoneham, the following notes of hand, viz:

A note given to me by TOBIAS LORD for $45.00, payable in six months from its date, to wit, May 20th, 1848.

A note given to me by BENNING McALLISTER for $60, dated April 22d, 1848, and payable in six months thereafter.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing either of said notes as the makers have been notified of their loss, and to pay the same only to the subscriber. Whoever finds and will return said notes to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

STEPHEN A. STILES.
Stoneham, July 5th, 1848. 3w10

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
April 15, 1848. tf 50

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 13 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and unglazed, for sale by HUMPHREY & STEARNS.
North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 49

10 CHESTS of NINGYONG, SOUCHONG, and Young Hyson Tea for sale by
Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PALM LEAF, and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale by A. C. DENISON.
Norway, April 27 1848. 52

2 CASES SUPERIOR FRENCH MOLE SKIN HATS, for sale cheap, by
Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

"BE YE CLOTHED."

PETER B. FROST,
Fashionable Tailor,
Norway Village,

TAKES this method to return his acknowledgments to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore, and to inform them and the public generally, that he still may be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. DENISON, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, in a manner and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs experienced help, and WARRANTS all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and will "fit up" any kind of garment that the taste of his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimming, of good quality and afforded at the lowest price, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.
May 15, 1848. tf 2

ISAIAH KNIGHT,
DEALER IN
Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL, and WARE, of the most perfect manufacture and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as *low* as can be purchased *elsewhere.*

☞Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.
April 11, 1848. tf 49

PINE AND SPRUCE
CLAPBOARDS!
PINE, SPRUCE, AND CEDAR
SHINGLES!

OF all qualities are now being received, by the subscriber, Agent for manufacturers, who is authorized to sell the same on the most reasonable terms; and he invites those in want to call and examine the same for themselves.

WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, June 20, 1848. tf 8

Woolen Cloths!!

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. take pleasure in informing their customers that they have on hand an unusually large stock of

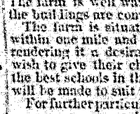
WOOLEN CLOTHS,

which they have intended should be unsurpassed in durability, or style, by any of their previous manufacture, and which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions.

All Cloths sold WARRANTED SERVICEABLE, as those known to be defective will not be offered.

☞Cloths sold to the TRADE at prices to correspond with the TIMES, and WOOL taken in payment if desired. WM. DEERING, AGENT.
South Paris, June, 1848. tf 5

Farm for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms the farm formerly owned by the heirs of Benjamin Frost, situated in the town of GORHAM, one mile from the village and nine from the city of Portland, containing about 125 acres, well divided into Woodland, Tillage and pasturage, and is one of the best farms in Cumberland County.—The farm is well watered, has a good orchard, and the buildings are convenient and in good repair.

The farm is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, within one mile and in full view of the Seminary, rendering it a desirable residence for any who may wish to give their children the advantage of one of the best schools in the state. The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,—
PETER B. FROST, Norway,
Or of SIMEON T. RICE, Portland, or
DANIEL C. LIBBY of Gorham.
May 24, 1848. tf 4

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 244 pages, 28 engravings. Price 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 75 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Pulmonic Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. An abdominal Supporter, perfect, $8 to $10 for Females, Healing of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters or Rupture Suspensories, see the Lectures, or address, in confidence, DR. J. BEISSEL, No. 8 South 8th St., above the ferry, Philadelphia.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

Also—Dr. S. S. LEWIS,
"Technology," New York, just published.
Feb. 26, 1848. 1y47

Food for the Silk Worm.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or the Multicaulis Mulberry Tree—Cuttings for sale by the hundred or thousand. Also, a few thousand Trees, which we have reserved for our own use, and which we offer at low prices. Also, 875 Canker Worm Nets, unused. Orders promptly answered by Apply at this Office.—April 17, 1848.

Notice to Farmers.

THE FRENCH LION will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the Stable of the subscriber, in Norway Village.—Farmers and others wishing to raise good horses, are invited to examine this Horse.

A. C. DENISON.
Norway, May 15, 1848.

New Spring Goods!!
from
A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Norway April 20, 1848. 52

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 2, 1846. 34 tf

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. 1146

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.
☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1848. tf 41

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No's 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Bathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.
Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 20

SMITH'S PATENT
Trojan Pioneer Stove,
MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,
1½ doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done in the most perfect manner, with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates*, or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding or bean pots in use*, at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves*,—which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another important feature, a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that on other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal,—as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in Stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven the bread is raised to the top, the bread is crusted on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident that they can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with a call.

☞For a more particular description of the above Stove (as well as Rules for the Baking of Stoves in this and neighboring towns,) the Publishers refer to their advertisement in the Stove Store, which they will be happy to furnish to those who may favor them with a call.

☞For a more particular description of the above Stove (as well as Rules for the Baking of Stoves in this and neighboring towns,) the Publishers refer to their advertisement in the Stove Store, which they will be happy to furnish to those who may favor them with a call.

[illegible] Stove, which will be sold Low for Lumber, Hides, Produce or CASH.

WM. E. GOODNOW.
Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

CELEBRATED
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA
And Bowel Complaints generally.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
Pike & Osgood,
At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public preeminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a diseased state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal: and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and RUFUS NOYES, Norway Village.
Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,
DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks,)
Portland.
Sept. 15, 1847. tf 26

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

CONSUMPTION CURED!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,
AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or an Form of Pulmonar Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of ever form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from all of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable.* Both for consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficult of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 139 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Parr's Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.
August 17, 1847. 1yjoamtDFB15

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.
At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entired vegetable, and very much flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and bowels, and clearing out corrupted humors, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Mercantile Store*, (Manager of Health,) 139 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by John Clark's Exchange Store, Portland; Parker & Whipple, Faneuil Hall Square, Boston; Parsons & Pratt, New England Hall, Merchants Row, Boston; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Also—Arabian Sweetmeats, or Preserved Figs, Dates, Prunes and Pistachio Nuts, for sale by the above Agents, wholesale and retail.

Also—Arabian Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Cologne Water, &c.

Also—Arabian Perfumery, of the Popular Medicines in use in the Harems of Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, Barbary, &c., for sale by the above Agents, wholesale and retail.

Also—Pamphlets by J. K. HAMMOND, Parr's Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.
August 17, 1847. 1y

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!
☞A Cure for Life Secured.☜

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and weakness of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and intermittal Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is not this an Internal Remedy, but an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and is taken in cases of the most acute inflammation with safety and ease. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and obnoxious; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine: no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and purging Purgative. No fear of taking cold whilst under its influence, or change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions, ☞A cure for life is guaranteed.☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 139 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

Sheet Zinc & Lead

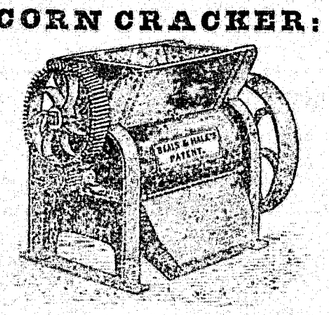
FOR sale at the Old Stand of
WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and Window Sash, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 20, 1847. 38

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S
PATENT IMPROVED
CORN CRACKER:



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION
For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.
For Grinding the same suitable for Provender. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hooving, and the use of Stables.
Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *and leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time and Money*, as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

MESSRS. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as we had reprecented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. H. WHITNEY

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

MESSRS. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their sumac, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are best in use. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1846.

To MESSRS Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, it takes pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operating of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where cob or corn was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn and cobs for stable use, in the hour. We have not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill in the country now in use.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have carefully examined, and duly appreciate the merits of the Corn Cracker invented by Messrs. Beal & Hale, and have put in operation one of their machines, and are satisfied that it will do all that they recommend it to do. We have used it for cracking corn and cobs for stable use, and for grinding bark, and find it to do the work in a manner superior to any machine we have ever seen. We believe it to be the best machine for the purpose now in use.

LEVI WHITMAN,
EZRA T. H.M.,
S. J. SMITH,
ELIN ROBES,
SAMUEL AMES, *Miller 40 years.*

Proprietors of the Norway Mills.

And signed by 60 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,
At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

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